

☐ UNCLASSIFIED☐ INTERNAL
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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

SR/RP

2.

3.

SR/RT

19 JUL 1962

4.

SR/CA

5.

SR/3

6.

SR/6 (

7.

SR/2 Redskin

8.

Baltic

9.

SR/CA

10.

~~Paul E.~~

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15.

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OCR/IR - retention
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x6003DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
VAZ WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

10 April 62

☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ INTERNAL
USE ONLY☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Industrial Objects in VILMA, LSSR,
and General Situation in Byelorussian SSR

SOURCE: Aged 26, female, finished "scenarists" in Byelorussia, of average intelligence.

C. had two talks with the source: one in presence of her fiancé and the rest of her family (father, mother and brother) plus a neighbor of theirs, and the other in presence of her parents only. The information on industrial objects was mainly procured at the second contact.

The source seemed to be capable to furnish further more detailed information on industrial objects, in particular on those she worked at ("Zalgorists" and "Zavod shilkochnykh mashin").

It considered impossible that the source should have a few relations more during which she could be approached more "directly", and with a map of VILMA.

The source was unable to "orientate" the sketches. They, as well as indications on them, are therefore to be considered as incorrect, "rough", and eventually somewhat distorted. For the same reason no scale was used.

The source arrived in the US on 16 March 1962.

DATE: 10 April 1962

M.B. The source is not the only one who should furnish further information. Her sister and brother seem to be quite capable to give some additional information on life in city and in the countryside, respectively. S's sister worked in VILMA (as mentioned in previous report) and her brother in Minsk.

-/-

Other industrial objects in VILNA the Source knew of but was unable to give any other data:

4. "Voennyi Zavod # 505". The Source claimed ~~only to have heard~~ that wages at this plant were much higher than anywhere else. She claims not to know its location and told that it was "somewhere in VILNA itself".
5. "MLFA"-plant, in VILNA, near RUSStation, see sketch # 1. Employs about 3,000 workers. Produces microphones for radio-sets. Output unknown.
6. "Zavod sverlov" (borer of various calibres), close to "Zavod shlifovochnykh stankov" (see sketch # 1). Some shops still under construction which began in 1958.
7. "Shyno-remontnyi zavod" - see sketch # 1.
8. "DROZHDZAVOD"- besides yeast produces "kvas" (soft drink).
See sketch # 1.
9. DOK - Dorevo Obrobnyi Zavod - see sketch # 1.
10. "Zavod pokrasitelnykh apparatov" - see sketch # 1.

1. General situation in Byelorussia.

Since Stalin's death life remarkably improved but there were still too many shortcomings and too much misery in general. Irregularities and interruptions in supply of foodstuffs and their shortage are commonplace. Queues ~~waiting~~ in front of shops remain to be a typical "landmark" of towns. The lowest living standard is in kolkhozy. That is why youth in the countryside tries to get out of villages and move to towns. Many also go to Virgin Lands. There ~~are~~ ^{exist} chances for good earnings. ~~xxx~~ The people going to Virgin Lands prefer to get their corn back to Byelorussia but often they are forced to sell it on the spot (in the Virgin Lands). By that they lose quite a lot because corn in the Virgin Lands is much cheaper than in Byelorussia. Party-members and Komsomol-activists succeed usually in getting their corn to Byelorussia.

2. Russification.

East Byelorussia is very much russified. In West Byelorussia the situation of Byelorussians is somewhat better but by no means rosy. In 1961 increased remarkably Russification-pressure. This is noticeable particularly in schools. In 1961 disappeared e.g. some Byelorussian manuals for ~~osny-~~ and ~~desiatyletka~~ and students were compelled to use the Russian ones instead. Among others, there was almost a complete lack of Byelorussian manuals on biology, & zoology.

3. Khrushchev.

Nobody takes seriously Khrushchev's promises. His reputation has remarkably diminished in comparison with previous years. The people are laughing at his boasting about catching up with the United States. The regime is aware of this "sceptical attitude" of population and sometimes tries to countervail it with rather unusual measures: thus, a driver at Minsk who crashed with his milk-truck when brought to the court, told the judges that he was speeding up because he was catching up America. For that he received 2 years imprisonment.

There are many jokes about Khrushchev, usually about his relations with other prominent personalities. In the foreground remains Mikoyan, and Furtseva. The Source was, however, unable to "reproduce" them.

4. Attitude towards the West.

People hope for some changes in the future caused partially by some pressure from Western powers. Many still believe that America might liberate them. There were even rumours that the U.S. was in possession of some specific weapon capable to put the whole Soviet Union to sleep and thus giving the American Army the chance to occupy Soviet territory without the slightest resistance...

Some people still believe that war is inevitable and this is the only way to get rid of communism. In general the population is inclined to underestimate Soviet military power in spite of sputniks and rockets.

On the whole, however, the apathy is prevailing in all facets of populace. It is accompanied by increasing ^{eventual} doubtfulness as to Western intentions and political wisdom. Any indications of reproachment between West and East are regarded as Russian successful cleverness and fooling of the West by their counterpart.

5. Nationalities.

The city-population of Byelorussia, in particular that of MINSK, constitutes

a real mixture of Russians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians. In particular, the influx of Russian element has been and remains predominant. Russians and Ukrainians occupy usually better position in party, administration, and economy. The attitude of Byelorussians towards Ukrainians is somewhat better than to Russians.

6. Youth.

Youth is getting more and more indoctrinated. Komsomol and Party membership are identical with proper careers. This helps very much the regime.

7. Beria-affair.

On the eve of Beria's liquidation there were rumours in Lithuania and Byelorussia that the Soviet Union was going to be reformed and "divided". There will be even an exchange of national minorities: non-Byelorussian Byelorussians will have to leave Byelorussian SSR and all Byelorussians will return from Lithuania. Some people were already contemplating eventual sale and exchange of houses. The Russians were rather uneasy about it and behaved at that time very politely, in particular in Lithuania.

8. Leaflets from abroad.

Shortly after Beria's removal there had been dropped, probably by planes, over Lithuania and Byelorussia "leaflets with forks". They told that a revolution in the Soviet Union is in offing and asked the populace to support it. Few people, however, believed it. The Lithuanians did not like it because the leaflets were composed in Russian.

9. Emigration.

The Source was completely unaware of any political Byelorussian emigration. She knew, however, that Baltic emigrants were very active abroad. Several names of prominent Byelorussian politicians abroad, mentioned to the Source, meant nothing to her at all.

INDUSTRIAL OBJECTS IN VILNA, LSSR

1. "ZALGERIS"-plant, located in NOVOVILNA (north of VILNA), Promyshlennaya ul., as indicated on sketch # 1.
Built in 1949. Comprises 17 buildings ("korpussov"). (See sketch # 2.)
Employs approx. 3,000 to 4,000 workers. Production: milling machines of two kinds: "frezerno-vertikalnye nastolnye stanki" (weight: approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ t.) and normal "frezernye stanki" (weight: approx. 3 t.).
Monthly output in 1959: 140-145 milling machines of both kinds.

The Source worked in "Malovochno-opravochnyi" shop from 1954 to 1959.

People known to the Source from ZALGERIS in 1959 whom she thought to be still working there in 1962:

- i. GELEZAVSKIS, fmu, Lithuanian, superintendent ("nachalnik") of Malovochno-opravochnyi shop;
- ii. MAKSIMOV, fmu, Russian, "nachalnik" of assembly shop;
- iii. RADZIEWICZ, fmu, Byelorussian, nachalnik of mechanical shop;
- iv. PIESZKO, fmu, Polish, nachalnik of Second mechanical shop.

Part of production goes also for export mainly to Asia and Africa.
In 1959 Zalgeris made some milling machines for a Vienna-exhibition. Manufacturing of these machines took 8 times longer than making of those for internal use. This "system" applies generally to "export-production". Export-machines are being made with a much greater care and are more efficient. There were cases of complain and return after delivery, from abroad, but fewer than from inside of the Soviet Union.

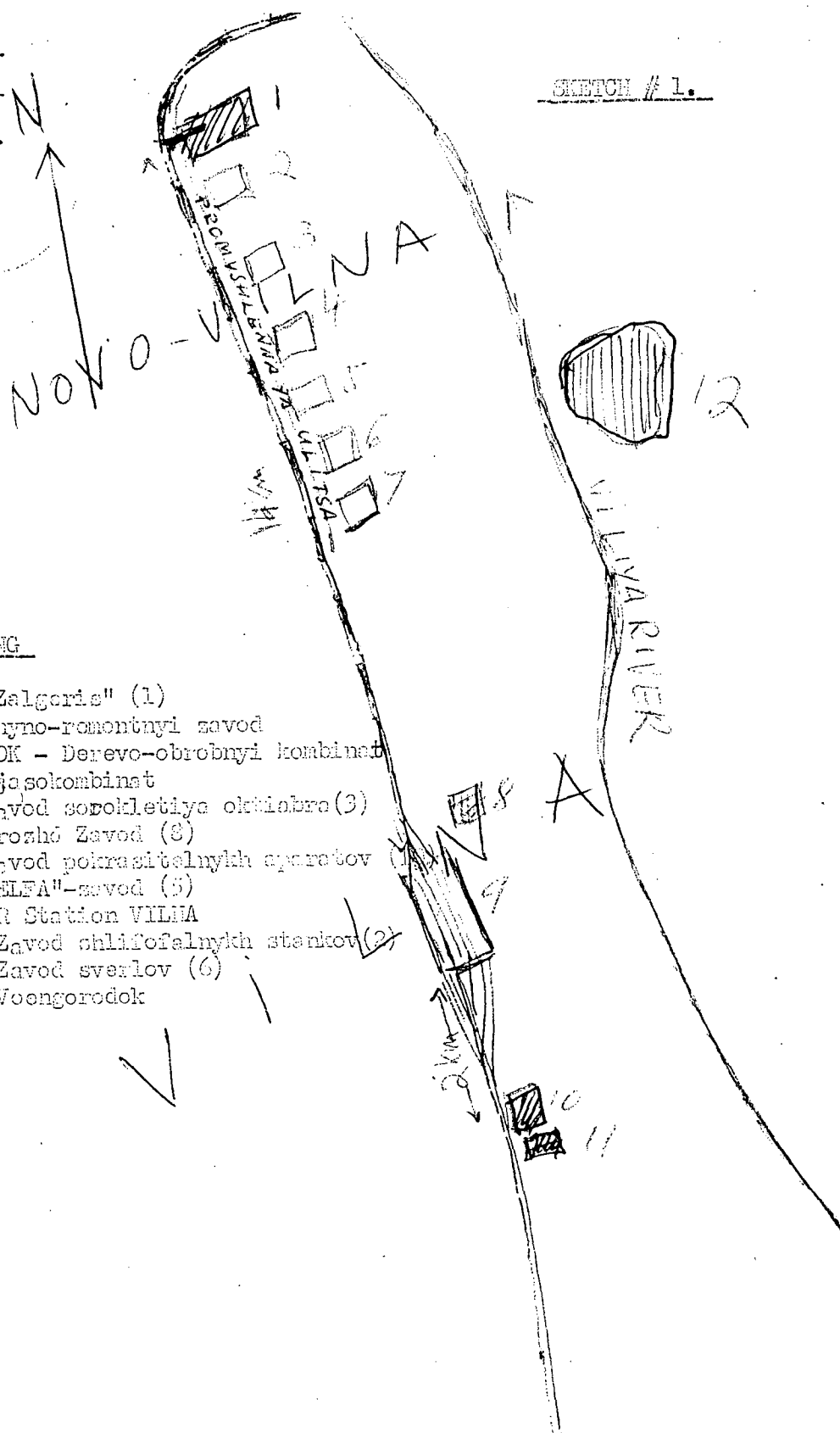
2. "Zavod shlifovalnykh stankov" (grinding machines)- branch of ZALGERIS, located approx. 2km ^{South of} from Station VILNA, as indicated on sketch # 1. Comprises 3 buildings ("korpussa") /See sketch # 3/. One korpus is still under construction.
Employs about 1,000 workers. Monthly output: 30-33 stanki (grinding machines) ~~of standard~~
The Source worked there from 1959-1962, again in "Malovochno-opravochnyi" shop.

Director of Zavod: HONCHARENKO, fmu, Ukrainian, CP member, married. The Source could not remember names of other personnel.

There were some irregularities in production caused ^{from time to time} by lack of proper and timely supply of steel -sheets and blocks. The Source thought that they accounted for not more than approx. 3 days waste per month.

3. "Zavod seroblotiya Oktiabria"- Located in NOVOVILNA, Promyshlennaya ul., as indicated on sketch # 1. Production: milling machines. New plant, built in 1959, probably also a branch of "ZALGERIS".
Employs about 300 - 500 workers.
The Source knew from there a mechanician, by the name KUPRIYENKO, Nicolai, Ukrainian, CP member; and a Byelorussian, by the name: BOLOYCHIK, Ilishka, foreman.

SECTION # 1.



LEGEND

1. "Zalgeris" (1)
2. Shyno-remontnyi zavod
3. DOK - Derevo-obrobnyi kombinat
4. Mjasokombinat
5. Zavod sorokletiya oktiabre (3)
6. Drozhd Zavod (8)
7. Zavod pokrasitelnykh apparatov
8. "ELEFA"-zavod (5)
9. RR Station VILNA
10. Zavod shlifofalnykh stankov (2)
11. Zavod sverlov (6)
12. Voengorodok

SKETCH # 2

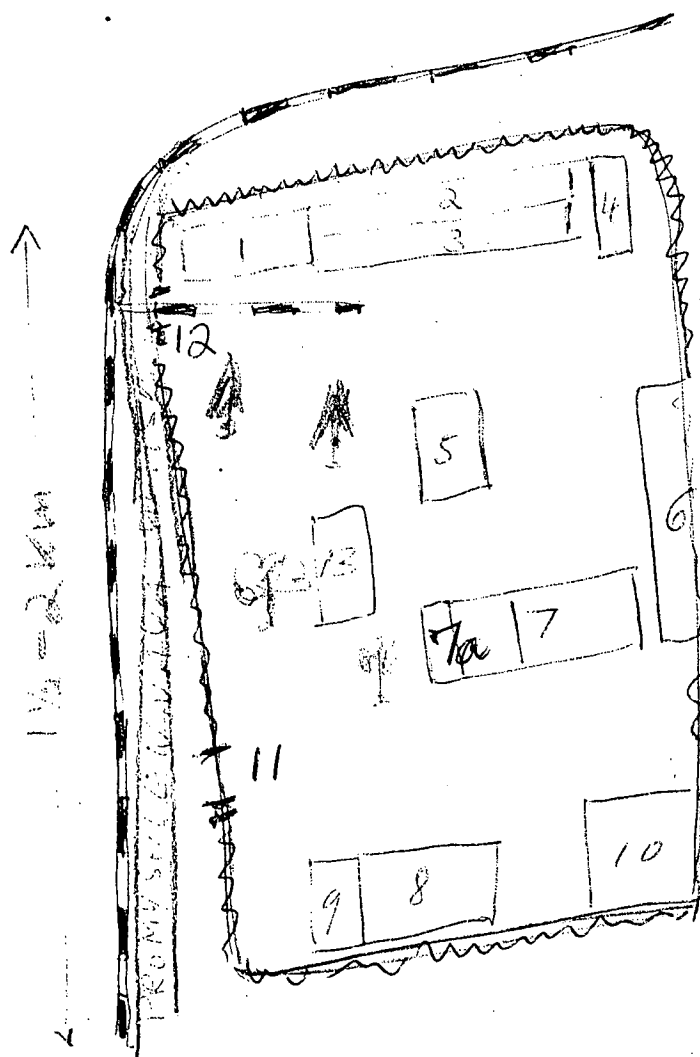
"Zalgeris"

LEGEND:

1. Sborotchnyi tsakh (assembly shop)
2. First Mechanical Shop
3. Second Mechanical Shop
4. Shelter - huge ordinary cellar divided into 6 rooms.
5. Malovechno-opravnichnyi shop
6. New "korpus" unknown to the Source
7. Obrobochnyi shop
- 7a. Liteynyi shop (casting shop).
8. Instrumentalniyi shop over which (in the second floor) is located administration
9. Personnel department (Otdel kadrov)
10. Third Mechanical Shop
11. Gate
12. IR Gate
13. Canteen (Stolovaya)

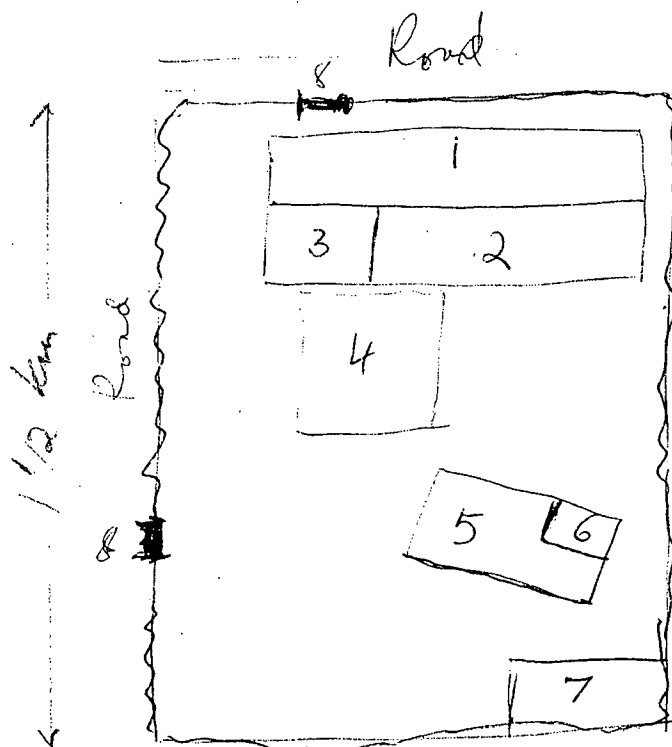
~~from~~ Stone-fence surrounding "Zalgeri"

The Source was unable to locate the rest of buildings (korpusy)



SKETCH # 3

Zavod Shlifovalnykh stankov



L. CHLD

1. Mechanical Shop
2. Mechanical Shop
3. Sborochnyi Shop (Assembly shop)
4. Malovochno-sprovochnyi Shop
5. Instrumentalniy Shop over which (in second floor) was located administration.
In collar were stores (kladovye)
6. Canteen (Stolovaya)
7. New "korpuz" under construction in 1962
8. Gates (Ho RR grto)

~~stone~~ stone-fence

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SUBJECT: General Situation in Byelorussia

Source : AECASSOWARY/2 from recent arrival from Byelorussian SSR - presently residing with fnu SOLOVEY and old Byelo emigre, 1745 Lexington St., St. Loraine, Ohio. With the recent arrival, came his wife and 3 daughters, Teresa, age 26, nu, 30 and nu 16-17; and a son age 21.

1. Nationality of all members of the family is Byelorussian. They are Roman Catholic. The children completed the 10 year school. Solovey negotiated for the emigration of this family for a period of 15 years.

Teresa had been employed in a factory in Vil'na where "metal parts" were manufactured for radio. (It was her own assumption that the parts were used for radio.) She was paid a salary of 40-60 rubles (new) per month. The oldest daughter also worked in Vil'na in a factory where wooden parts for farm machinery were mfgd.

Source's wife and son worked on a kolhosp about 80 miles from Vil'na, the son as a bookkeeper and his mother as a plain laborer. The youngest daughter was still in school.

2. Civil Defense. The population in the cities is being drilled in civil defense. In addition to general instructions on how to conduct oneself in individual cases, there are specific designations and functions outlined for all nature of defense activities. Each individual is instructed on what he should do in case of an emergency, his post and his duties are specifically designated. In addition to defense against fire, they are also instructed on the use of arms and the discharge of bombs.

Near the factory where Teresa was employed, there is a shelter. Teresa was shown this shelter when she took part in civil defense drills at the factory. She also was familiar with the instructions regarding signals and with individuals who were permitted to use the shelter.

3. Kolhops. There has been collectivization in Byelorussia for 10 years. Resistance in the beginning was great. The regime forbid the sowing of fields for one whole year. Tractors were sent to plow everything under. In areas where the tractor operators were stoned by the local population, guards were brought in from the cities and the plowing-under continued. There was hunger in the villages during this period.

800 grams for a "trudoden" was the payment in kolhosps before the family departed for the U. S. ~~At one time they even paid 1 kilogram per trudoden.~~ Things were better earlier. At one time they even paid 1 kilogram per trudoden. People are required to work seven days a week. Special notice was taken of those who refused to work on Sundays. Officially, they were not punished, but revenge was taken at the earliest opportunity. One means of revenge was to write off 5 trudodens for those who did not appear for work on Sunday, regardless of the reason given for the absence.

4. Militia. The majority of members of the militia are Russian. Source and his family knew only one Byelorussian who worked for the militia. ~~Some~~ Members of the militia have their informants everywhere and are all well acquainted with allevents of political and criminal nature. There is a lot of pilfering and other abuses.

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5. Passports. One needs a passport in order to escape from a kolhosp. To obtain a passport, one must register for the virgin lands or some other "postroiky". The kolhosp also issues certificates or identity cards but they are of little use, because one needs a passport for registration in other areas.

6. Schools. The Byelorussian language is used in teaching the first grade. Second grades and up use the Russian language. Russian teachers are brought in to teach in the BSSR. Occasionally, Ukrainians are brought in to teach. The Ukrainians are better behaved than the Russians and are more acceptable to the Byelorussians. They usually emphasize the fact that they are Ukrainians and not Russians. The Russians refer to the Ukrainians as Khakhols. The teachers usually speak among themselves in Russian, but the students and their parents use Byelorussian.

7. Attitude toward the Regime. The youth is falling completely under Communist influence because that is all they have known. The older people are critical of the regime and laugh at Khrushchev's promises. In general, the population is counting on the United States which, according to their way of thinking, should liberate them. The people know very little about current world events and are constantly exposed to Soviet attacks on the U. S. Some of the people listen to Voice of America broadcasts. It is considered a crime to listen to Western radio broadcasts and people are punished accordingly.

8. Lithuanians. The Byelorussians envy and respect the Lithuanians for their strong nationalism, their solidarity and ~~perseverance~~ perseverance. The Lithuanians are very well organized, help each other, and strive for the fulfillment of their demands, as far as their own Lithuanian schools are concerned, the use of Lithuanian as the national language in federal offices, on signs, etc. In addition, the Lithuanians have a great hatred for the Russians and a hostile attitude toward them.

9. Military. In Vil'na there are great numbers of military personnel. Reservists were being called up for several months training. Often the period of military duty was extended for several months under the pretext of some international crisis, as for example Berlin or the cold war in general.

26 March 1962

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